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Tabele Demonstrant el Internationalite del Reversiv Preficse DES.

par Red.

CORINTIC	ANGLIC	FRANSIC	ITALIC	SPANIC
DES-esperar	to despair	de'sespe'rer	disperare	desesperar
DES-aprovar	to disapprove	de'sapprouver	disapprovare	desaprobar
DES-armizar	to disarm	de'sarmer	disarmare	desarmar
DES-tronizar	to dethrone	de'tro'ner	detronizzare	destronar
DES-cargizar	to discharge	de'charger	discaricare	descargar
DES-advantaje	disadvantage	de'savantage	disavvantaggio	desventaja
DES-encantar	to disenchant	de'senchanter	disinganno	desencantar
DES-cortesa	discourteous	discourtois	discortese	descortes
DES-simil	dissimilar	dissimilaire	dissimile	desemejante
DES-membrizar	to dismember	de'membrer	smembrare	desmembrar
DES-obeyar	to disobey	de'sobe'ir	disubbedire	desobedecer
DES-agreabla	disagreeable	de'sagreable	disdicevole	desagradable
DES-honore	dishonor	de'shonneur	disonore	deshonra
DES-cuvrar	discover	de'couvrir	discoprire	descubrir
DES-acorde	discord	discorde	discordanza	discordia
DES-asente	dissent	dissentiment	dissensione	disension
DES-junctione	disjunction	disjonction	disgiunzione	desunion
DES-degnar	to disdain	de'daigner	disdegnare	desdenar
DES-plezar	to displease	de'plaire	dispiacere	desplacer

El Portugalic formes es simil al Spanic formes in omna casue.

Latin formes: desperare, dissimilis, discordia, dissensio, disjunctio, dedignari displicere.

Mensura De Internationalitate.

par PROF. G. PEANO de TORINO, ITALIE.

In circulares de AKADEMI DE LINGU INTERNASIONAL, existentia de aliquo vocabulo in linguas moderno, es indicato per abbreviationes, que me muta in:

A=anglo, D=deutsch, F=franco, H=hispano, I=italo, R=russo,
Exemplo: *ros* ADFHIR,

dice que iste vocabulo pertine ad 6 lingua considerato.

Sed vocabularios publicato ab Akademi in A, D, et Nederlandense non porta indicatione de internationalitate.

In LINGUO INTERNACIONA de MM. de Beaufront et Couturat, Paris 1908, hodie vocato ILO, es adoptato systema simile: *rozo* ADFHIR.

In aliquo caso, Auctores adde L (lege: latino), lingua de origine.

In praesente nota, me stude notatione plus breve et praeciso.

Linguistas scribe arbore genealogico ut seque:

L *rosa*

A *rose*	D *Rose*	F *rose*	H *rosa*	I *rosa*	P *rosa*	R *roza*

P=portuguez. R es transcripto in alphabeto latino.

Ce notatione es incommodo in typographia, nam exige tres linea. Nos pote adopta notatione de Mathematica pro linea de divisione, et scribe:

L *rosa* / ADF *rose*, HIP *rosa*, R *roza*.

Si nos tace formas ortographico differente, resulta:

L *rosa* / ADFHIPR.

Nos obtine abbreviatione per consideratione sequente. Majoritate de vocabulos internationale es L, et IHPF; seque vocabulario IHPFA, postea IHPFAD, et in fine vocabulos commune ad IHPFADR, que es circa 2000. Me indica per -F vocabulos de primo classe, et per -R, (lege: usque ad russo,) vocabulos de ultimo classe. Tunc: L *rosa* /-R.

Vocabulos in frontispicio de CORESPONDENSE INTERNATIONAL habe internationalitate sequente : L *correspondentia* /-R, *internationali* /-D, *octobre* /-R, *articulo* /-R, *redactore* /-R, *editore* /-D.

Existe parvo differentia inter indicationes de Ilo et meo, quod depende de vocabularios adoptato.

Numeroso elemento internationale habe origine in G (lege: graeco): GL *academia* /-R, GL *schola* /-R.

Nos habe: *lingua* **/-F,** *linguista* **/-R,**

quod nos indica per *lingua* **/-F-r, lege : vocabulo** *lingua* **se extende usque ad F, et in compositione, usque ad R.**

Vocabulos plus importante in lingues moderno se conjunge in E (lege: Europaeo antiquo, vel indo-europaeo, vel indo-germanico). Nos habe:

E *ma'ter*

L *mater matre* **G** *me'ter* **A** *mother* **D** *Mutter* **R** *mati materi* **S** *matar*

HI *madre* **F** *mere* **P** *mai*

L *materno* **/-D, I** *matrona* **-R, L** *matrice* **-R.**

G *metro-poli* **/-R (urbe matre).**

Ergo in modo abbreviato:

matre **E/ (L/-F-r) (G/-r) ADRS**

Lege: *matre* **es vocabulo europaeo antiquo, que trans latino se extende usque ad franco, et in compositione, usque ad russo. Idem vocabulo, trans graeco se extende in compositione usque ad russo. Idem vocabulo vive in linguas anglo deutsch, russo et sanscrito antiquo (et in India actuale).**

In modo analogo resulta *patre* **E/ (L/-F-r) (G/-r) ADS.**

Ergo patre es minus internationale que matre, nam non vive in russo. Ex duo definitione possibile; *matre*=**muliere de patre (Esperanto:** *patrino*)

et: *patre*=**viro de matre,**

secundo es praeferibile; sed ambo es inexacto.

Solutione de problema de L. I. es in collectione de elementos internationale, cum indicatione, in modo explicito aut abbreviato, de gradu de internationalitate de omni elemento. Hodie non existe vocabulario commodo de isto natura, et nos debe consulta magno vocabularios etymologico.

Dum nos attende isto publicatione, nos pote procede per via experimentale. Omni auctore adopta elementos, que reputa meliore; si illo es intellecto ab lectores de differente natione, tunc suo lingua internationale es bono. Omni articulo in CORESPONDENSE INTERNATIONAL es scripto in lingua internationale bono, nam me lege illos sine studio.

Esperanto

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Dr Zamenhof, at the inception of Esperanto, was inspired by the idea of attaining the maximum of facility by adopting only a small number of roots and using these in combination to express whatever could be so expressed: generally he used natural roots; for example, he used *sam* for English *same*, and *temp* for *time*, and combined them, using *e* as his adverbial termination, to form *samtempe*, for *simultaneously*.

In this way the international word *simultan* became unnecessary and has never been used in Esperanto.

***Samtempe* is typical of the useful contribution that Dr Zamenhof has brought to international language; it is an immensely valuable contribution, rendering a considerable portion of the international vocabulary unnecessary, and thereby facilitating the auxiliary language for those in whose natural language the Romance element is not predominant.**

But surely no good idea was ever more cruelly worked to death than this of Dr Zamenhof in Esperanto; everything is sacrificed to it---intelligibility, brevity, and the common linguistic feeling of all Romance-language peoples (on whose languages Esperanto, and all other international languages are based).

Let us take an example. The word *malbona* consists of three parts *mal*, *bon*, *a*; *a* is the nomiuative singular termination of all adjectives, *bon--good*, and *mal* denotes that the signification of the root is to be reversed, it has the same effect as *dis* in *dishonour dishonest*. The whole *malbona* means *bad*.

Now *malbona* is as typical of the vices, as *samtempe* is typical of the virtues of Esperanto; it sins in every way. It is unintelligible, for everyone knows that *mal* means *bad* and reads *bad-good-a*. It furnishes an example of the sacrifice of brevity to the fad, for *bad*, the commonest adjective in any language, is translated in modern international language simply by *mal*.

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